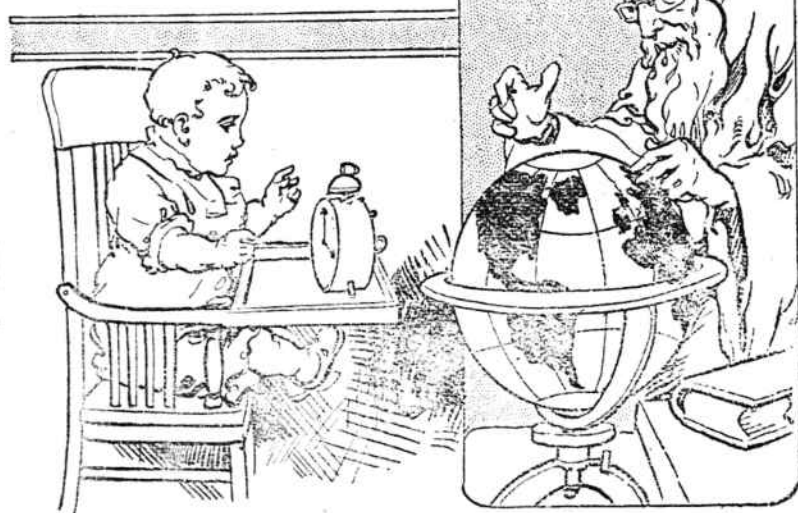




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The Good Old Kind that always does the work. Same formula for 50 years. Unequalled for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation and Malaria. At all druggists. Manufactured by Polk Miller Drug Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

### HIGHLAND COUNTY DIRECTORY.

County and District Officers:  
Henry W. Holt, Judge of Circuit Court, Staunton, Va.

Terms of Court—4th Tuesday in April, 2d Tuesday July, 2d Tuesday October.

Edwin B. Jones, Commonwealth Attorney, Monterey, Va.  
W. H. Matheny, Clerk, Monterey, Va.  
Hubert Smith, Sheriff, Hightown, Va.  
Willis Gibson, Treasurer, Vanderpool, Va.

J. H. Pruitt, Commissioner of Revenue, Monterey, Va.  
I. L. Deverage, Co. Surveyor, Monterey, Va.  
Walter McManis, Supl. of Poor, Crabbottom, Va.  
R. E. Mauzy, Supl. of Schools, Hightown, Va.

Blue Grass District  
J. W. Hevener, Supervisor (Chrm.) Hightown, Va.

J. C. Herold, Overseer of Poor, Hightown, Va.  
J. F. Colav, Constable, Crabbottom, Va.  
D. O. Bird, Justice, Valley Center, Va.  
E. D. Swecker, Justice, Monterey, Va.  
G. D. Dudley, Justice, Hightown, Va.

Monterey District.  
A. J. Terry, Supervisor, Trimble, Va.

D. C. Samples, Constable, Monterey Arthur Hevener, Overseer of Poor, Monterey, Va.

I. D. Gutshall, Justice, Vanderpool, Va.  
J. H. Burns, Justice, Bolivar, Va.

Stonewall District.  
J. H. Armstrong, Supervisor, McDowell, Va.

J. W. Simmons, Constable, Headwaters, Va.  
Chap. Pitsenberger, Overseer of Poor Doe Hill, Va.

L. M. Pope, Justice, Doe Hill, Va.  
G. A. Propst, Justice, McDowell.

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Get Your Plumbing Done Before Winter

We have purchased a new plumbing outfit and will be in a position to give you first-class work promptly. Work guaranteed. We kindly solicit your patronage.

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## RELIEF WORK MUST GO ON, SAYS HOOVER

Head of American Relief Administration in Letter Endorses Efforts of Private Agencies.

Probably no man in the United States is as fully aware of conditions in Central and Eastern Europe as Herbert Hoover, who brought relief to thousands of destitute children and grown people who would have starved to death had it not been for American aid. In a recent letter to the American Jewish Relief Committee, Mr. Hoover declared himself heart and soul in favor of the Jewish War Relief campaign and judged himself to do all that was possible to make the campaign a success.

Mr. Hoover stated that there are between four and five million children who are literally starving in Eastern Europe today. The American Relief Committee have done what could be done with their limited means, but they are unable to carry on the work without the assistance of the Jewish War Relief Fund. And unless the work is carried out thousands upon thousands of children will starve.

Mr. Hoover's letter follows:  
AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION EUROPEAN CHILDREN'S FUND, HERBERT HOOVER, CHAIRMAN.

New York, September 16, 1919.  
Dear Mr. Strauss:  
I am indeed glad to see the effort made by the American Jewish Relief Committee for further funds for its work in Europe. As you know, your organization has co-operated with us in relief work at the most difficult times of the war.

I cannot say too highly of the spirit and efficiency of the Joint Distribution Committee in Europe, nor can I emphasize too strongly the critical need for its continuation. You are aware, my colleagues and myself are endeavoring to carry out a special feeding of undernourished children through Central and Eastern Europe on a charitable basis for the forthcoming winter. We are between four and five million of these children, to whom the word of the term "undernourished" carries no proper indication of the state in which they exist. Our committee has taken over a considerable section of this work during the last six months in Poland and other sections of Central and Eastern Europe and without their co-operation we would have been impossible.

The broad, non-sectarian spirit shown by the Joint Distribution Committee, though primarily devoted to Jewish work and their willing co-operation, which my own administration has employed, places me under an obligation to the Committee.

I do wish you every possible success, for there never was a greater need.

Faithfully yours,  
(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

A. B. Elliott, head of the publicity department of the Jewish War Relief Fund asked Mr. Hoover for his endorsement of the campaign to raise \$35,000,000 for the relief of Eastern and Central Europe. In a conversation recently in New York he described the interview.

"I have never in my life seen a man more affected than Mr. Hoover was when he thought of the condition of the children in Eastern Europe," said Mr. Elliott. He started a letter at once to Mr. Strauss and dictated it very carefully and slowly. When he came to describe the condition of the millions of children in Eastern and Central Europe his voice broke and tears came into his eyes and he crushed down his cheeks. He told us that he never imagined that such things could happen in civilization.

Mr. Hoover told of children under five years who had neither parents nor any older person to look after them, who slept in the streets and ate what they could find. During the coming winter, unless American assistance is secured, these children must inevitably die because of lack of food and clothing.

Mos Levy, state chairman of the campaign for Virginia, in a statement to the press recently declared that he had assurances from all parts of Virginia's quota will be raised.

"I know Virginians too well," declared Mr. Levy, "to think for a minute that they will allow such conditions to exist when by making up Virginia's quota they can do so much to relieve them."

Mr. Levy has organized the whole state for the drive for the Jewish War Relief Fund and when the drive starts on October 14 every county will have a team in the field securing subscriptions for Virginia's quota.

The drive for subscriptions will begin on October 14 and will continue until October 24. During that time it is expected to canvass every person in the State if possible and give everybody the opportunity to do a share of the great work of relief that is contemplated.

## GOOD CROPS FOR PRODUCING PORK

Industry in Irrigation Country Subject to Periods of Expansion and Depression.

### LACK OF KNOWLEDGE NOTED

Department of Agriculture Has Been Making Observations in Its Western Projects on Utilization of Field Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Gum shoe" farming for ham and bacon production does not presuppose well-footed hogs. It merely means that irrigation as practiced by some western farmers involves conservative use of moisture for production of forage crops which may be harvested directly in the fields by the porkers. The swine industry in the rubber-boot country has been subject to periods of expansion and depression. One cause is lack of knowledge as to the possibility of using certain irrigated field crops, and as to the value of these crops when measured in terms of pork production. If full advantage is taken of the wide range of feeds available to swine growers on irrigated lands, pork production can be conducted more extensively, and with more assurance of success.

Irrigation farmers interested in pork production have had to rely on results obtained in nonirrigated sections, and applied to localities where well-footed crops grow. This lack of definite information was especially noteworthy in the case of field crops, which in other sections of the country are pastured by hogs or hogged off. Hence, since 1912 the department has been making observations in its western irrigation projects on the utilization of irrigated field crops as hog pasture. These investigations include pasture tests with 140 lots consisting of 3,795 hogs pastured on alfalfa, sweet clover, field peas, and milo.

### Alfalfa Needs Supplementary Ration.

Pasturing alfalfa with hogs has been demonstrated a satisfactory method of utilizing the forage, and one of the cheapest ways to produce pork. However, to obtain satisfactory results, the alfalfa pasture must be supplemented with some carbonaceous feed, such as a 2 per cent ration of corn, barley, milo, wheat, or shorts. Under such conditions one good acre of good alfalfa pasture will produce, with reasonable surety, about 2,500 pounds of pork a season. Exceptional gains, as high as 4,292 pounds an acre, were reported in the case of one lot of hogs pastured on alfalfa, and given a 3 per cent supplementary ration of corn. Naturally the gains on alfalfa depend on the size and quantity and quality of the supplementary feed. It is poor policy to try to make pork on alfalfa pasturage alone without supplementary feed.

Hogs on alfalfa pasture, supplemented with about a 2 per cent ration of corn, barley, wheat shorts, or milo, will consume from 250 to 350 pounds of grain for each hundredweight of gain. In general the grain requirement increases as the hogs get larger. The feeding values of corn, barley, shorts, and milo as supplements to alfalfa pasturage are so nearly identical that the choice among these side dishes should depend on prices, cultural adaptability, and general economic conditions. Where the grain is to be grown by the swine raiser, preference usually is given to corn, barley, and the grain sorghums, depending upon the adaptability of these crops to local conditions. An acre of good alfalfa pasture supplemented with a 2 per cent ration of grain will support 2,500 pounds of hogs during the entire growing season. The carrying capacity of alfalfa pastures increases rapidly with greater grain allowance, and it varies somewhat during the growing season with the rate of crop growth.

According to specialists of the United States department of agriculture an acre of good alfalfa pasture, if supplemented with a 2 per cent ration of corn, or barley, will support six to eight sows and 50 to 70 sucking spring pigs for about 90 days in early summer, during which the pigs should gain from 25 to 30 pounds apiece.

### Sweet Clover Often Valuable.

A few tests have been conducted to try out the value of sweet clover as hog pasture, and the results have proved that this crop cannot be regarded as a rival of alfalfa. However, on soils which are too wet or too salty for alfalfa, the irrigation farmers find sweet clover a valuable forage crop. Rubber-foot farmers are coming to appreciate hogged-down corn and field peas as a desirable combination for pork production, in that it saves labor, produces satisfactory gains in the hogs, and adds manure to the soil. Extensive tests of "hogging corn" reported in the bulletin show gains of from 181 to 1,048 pounds an acre of corn when no supplementary feed was provided, and from 335 to 1,377 pounds an acre where the corn was supplemented with other feed. It is estimated that in these tests an average of about 450 pounds of corn was required to produce 100 pounds of gain when no supplement was used, as compared with an average of 400 pounds when the corn was not in combination with forage, late alfalfa pasture, or rape. Alfalfa pasture is preferable as an adjunct to hogged-down corn on irrigated lands, because of its cheapness, relative abundance, and reliability.

## SHORTAGE OF SUGAR-BEET SEED IN 1921

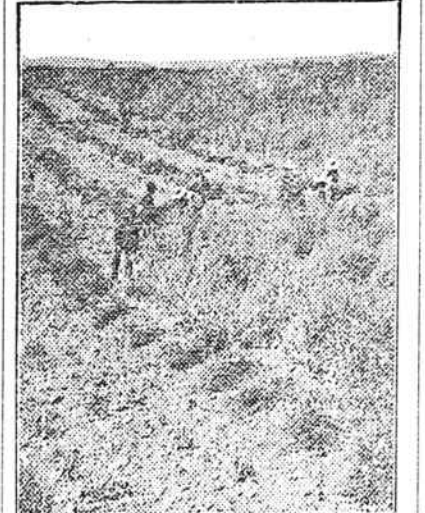
American Producers Urged to Grow Supply for Their Needs.

Situation Considered Serious Because of Lack in Europe Compared With Former Years—Prices in Netherlands High.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That there is likely to be a serious shortage of sugar-beet seed for the spring of 1921 unless arrangements are made immediately by beet-sugar companies in the United States for their planting requirements in that year is indicated by recent cablegrams from a representative of the United States department of agriculture in the Netherlands, taken in connection with information regarding stocks on hand and contemplated plantings for seed in this country. The situation for 1921 is serious, because of the shortage of sugar-beet seed in Europe as compared with former years, and because of the increased activity in beet-sugar production in European countries, which will probably require a large part of the European beet seed on hand and of the European production this year and next.

The present indications are that there is sufficient sugar-beet seed now in the hands of the beet-sugar companies in the United States to take care of the entire acreage to be planted to sugar beets in 1919. The most recent information in regard to the sugar-beet seed supply for 1920 indi-



Harvesting Sugar-Beet Seed.

cates that there is at present a shortage of from 25,000 to 40,000 bags. This is being met through importations in order to provide sufficient seed for a normal planting next year.

Dutch growers and dealers are unable to book further orders for 1919 seed and orders for 1920 delivery must be received by them quickly. At the present time surplus stocks in the Netherlands are selling at 1.3 florins a kilogram (approximately 25 cents a pound) and up, though some dealers are holding for from 2 to 2.5 florins a kilogram (approximately 35 to 45 cents a pound).

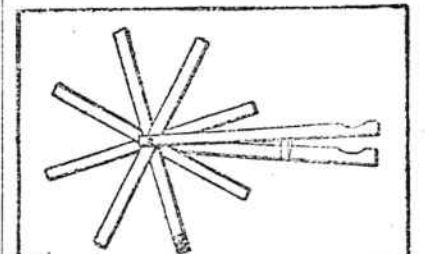
It is possible that subsequent information may modify the situation somewhat, but department of agriculture officials believe every effort should be made to produce in this country during 1919, and especially in 1920, all the good quality sugar-beet seed possible.

### USEFUL TO MEASURE FENCES

Contrivance Made of Strips Bolted Together in Shape of Wheel—Count Revolutions.

The accompanying illustration shows a contrivance that is handy for ascertaining the number of rods of fence you need or to find how many acres are in a field.

Bolt together four 3/4 by 2-inch strips so as to make a wheel, says a writer in Indiana Farmers' Guide. Make the strips long enough so that they will



For Use in Measuring Fences.

measure even feet in one revolution, or as preferred, a half rod. Various forms of tallying are used, but painting one end of a spoke is very practical. It is easy to count the revolutions as the wheel is turned, and while following as one follows a cultivator, the handles being fastened together by a small strip. The number of revolutions times the number of feet a revolution gives the distance.

### KEEPING OF FARM ACCOUNTS

Considerable Thought and Pains-taking Attention Is Required in Their Recording.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The keeping of farm cost accounts requires considerable thought and pains-taking attention in their recording, summarizing, and interpretation, but are well worth it to the farmer who wishes to know just what he is doing.

### ADMITS HE WAS "JUST LOST"

Joke on Veteran Hack Driver Was Altogether Too Good a One to Be Kept.

For 15 years George I. King has driven the Nashville-Helmsburg hack line, and is known as the Abe Martin driver by every person who has visited Nashville. He has met both morning and afternoon trains at Helmsburg almost every day, and has every stone and bad place in the road definitely in his mind.

Recently, so friends of Mr. King say, he and a hunkful of passengers were lost within a half mile of Nashville, and he was two hours late when he arrived in town. One of the passengers told the story on the driver after he had found out that Mr. King was not going to tell why he was late.

When near town he drove across Owl creek to let one of the passengers out, and instead of turning around he turned the horses only half way, and then drove into a 40-acre cornfield. One of the women passengers, hearing the cornstalks popping, asked Mr. King when they would get back on the road. He did not answer, but kept driving around and around in the cornfield. After a few minutes she asked him where they were. He replied, "I don't know." The passengers, all strangers, became alarmed and, after calling for help, a young farmer appeared and showed the driver how to get out of the cornfield and on the pike.

After the story had become known Mr. King said that he had two dash lanterns on the hack and was just lost—Indianapolis News.

### ADDS TO WEALTH OF ITALY

New Variety of Wheat, Known as Strampelli, Has Proved Really Wonderful Success.

A new wheat, specially adapted to the conditions prevailing in the grain-raising districts of Italy, has just been developed by many years of careful selection by Prof. Nazareno Strampelli, director of the experiment station at Bari, to whom the Academy of the Lincei has awarded for it the prize of the Santoro foundation, given only to those who discover something of real and great benefit to the human race.

The new grain has been named Carlotta Strampelli, after the devoted wife who helped materially in the work of selection. Signora Strampelli is a Roman patrician and a great-granddaughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Napoleon's elder brother.

Last year Carlotta Strampelli wheat was sown upon 47,000 acres of ground and yielded an average of 37 bushels to the acre—about ten bushels more than such land had yielded hitherto.

On the plains of Lombardy, Molise and Puglia are about 940,000 acres suitable for the new wheat. If the entire product of last year were sown this year, the wheat crop of Italy would be increased by a quantity about equivalent to that imported annually before the war; in other words, it would make Italy independent of the rest of the world for wheat.

### The Stradivari

Will N. C. Holcomb, J., discover the secret made in Cremona? Heve he will. Will N. C. Holcomb has won him general admiration for 25 years or more to learn why Stradivari and Guarnerius instruments yield their matchless golden tones.

Mr. Holcomb is firmly convinced that the old Italian master violin makers obtained their amazing results in large part through the adroit use of gum copal as a finish.

Not long ago he decided to see what influence varnish had on the tone of one of his instruments. Upon removing the entire finish he was surprised to find that the voice of the violin had become dull and lifeless.

### Bells Given Cathedral.

The dead bell of Dunblane (Scotland) cathedral and the sand-glass formerly in use in the pulpit have been presented to the Kirk session by the family in whose possession they were for many years. The dead bell is dated 1613, and was used at funerals in the parish, a small fee being charged by the Kirk session for its use. The handle rang the bell through the town when he proclaimed a death, again when the arrangements for the funeral were to be made known, and again when he walked at the head of the funeral procession. The sand-glass dates from 1702, runs for about 20 minutes and was no unusual thing for it to be turned two or three times during a sermon. The gifts are being exhibited in a specially constructed case in the cathedral.

### Huns Have a Town Crier.

The officers of the regiment have nothing on the burgomaster of Polch when it comes to having a striker. The only difference is that he is a crier, for he rings the bell to announce new tidings to the populace. For instance, if the square heads are not on the square with the Americans and a fine is imposed, the tidings of Heinie's hard luck must be published broadcast. So the chief mogul of Polch crooks his finger and explains the mission to the bell ringer, who in turn goes to each street corner announcing that Herr Hassensoffer has been fined 200 marks for not leaving the outside door unlocked. All this time the bell plays a changing accompaniment.—From Barrage, Polch, Germany.

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**They Win You On Quality!**

Your enjoyment of Camels will be very great because their refreshing flavor and fragrance and mellowness is so enticingly different. You never tasted such a cigarette! Bite is effeminate and there is a cheerful absence of any unpleasant cigarette after-taste or any unpleasant cigarette odor!

Camels are made of an expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos and are smooth and mild, but have that desirable full-body and certainly hand out satisfaction in generous measure. You will prefer this Camel blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight!

Give Camels the stiffest tryout, then compare them with any cigarette in the world at any price for quality, flavor, satisfaction. No matter how liberally you smoke Camels they will not tire your taste!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.

18 cents a package

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes, or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.